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DRAFT REPORT OF THE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD ON THE RESUMED SECOND PART OF ITS FORTIETH SESSION

Rapporteur: Mr. Marcel Van der Kolk (Netherlands)

INTRODUCTION - CHAPTER I (ITEM 7) - CHAPTER II (ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS)

Speakers: President
Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD
Dame Margaret Anstee
Finland (Chairman of Ad Hoc Working Group on Privatization)
United Nations Development Programme
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

Note for Delegations

This draft report is a provisional text circulated for clearance by delegations.

Requests for amendments - to be submitted in English or French - should be communicated by Friday, 3 June 1994 at the latest to:

The UNCTAD Editorial Section
Room E.8106
Fax No. 907 0056
Tel. No. 907 5654

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the UNCTAD calendar of meetings, the Trade and Development Board held a resumed second part of its fortieth session at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 25 to 27 May 1994. In the course of the session, the Board held two plenary meetings - the 842nd and 843rd meetings.

2. The resumed session was convened to deal specifically with item 7 of the agenda of the second part of the fortieth session of the Board, namely "Review and evaluation of work programmes (mid-term)."

3. In his introductory remarks, the **President of the Board** recalled the terms of paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment, whereby the Board was called upon to

> "conduct, midway between Conferences, a review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery, including its own; of technical assistance programmes; and, bearing in mind the calendar established in this regard, of the programme budget and medium-term plan, so as to ensure full integration of all work undertaken by UNCTAD and to establish or adjust priorities for the period up to the following Conference."

He recalled further that, for the purpose of advancing the work of the Board in response to paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment, the Mid-term Review Informal Working Group, composed of representatives of States members of UNCTAD, had been established by the monthly consultations of the Secretary-General, on 17 January 1994. The Informal Working Group had held its first meeting on 4 February 1994, which had been chaired by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD. The Working Group had held a total of nine meetings. The outcome of the deliberations of the Working Group were summarized in TD/B/40(2)/L.7, which would be introduced by the Officer-in-charge of UNCTAD (see paras. 6-17 below).

4. Finally, he extended a warm welcome to Dame Margaret Anstee, who would be introducing the report by the independent consultants entitled "Technical cooperation: implementing the Cartagena Commitment" (TD/B/40(2)/14) (see paras. 18-29 ... below).

Chapter I

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF WORK PROGRAMMES (MID-TERM)

(Agenda item 7)

5. For its consideration of this item, the Board had before it the following documents:

"Summary by the Officer-in-charge of UNCTAD of the work of the Mid-term Review Informal Working Group" (TD/B/40(2)/L.7)

"Technical cooperation: implementing the Cartagena Commitment" - report by Dame Margaret J. Anstee assisted by Mr. Leelananda de Silva, Independent Consultants, to the Trade and Development Board (circulated to the Board under cover of a note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD entitled "Policy review of technical cooperation" (TD/B/40(2)/14).

6. Introducing his summary of the work of the Mid-term Review Informal Working Group (TD/B/40(2)/L.7), the Officer-in-charge of UNCTAD recalled that the fundamental tasks of the Working Group had comprised (i) a review of the work programmes of UNCTAD intergovernmental bodies, including an assessment of the institutional reforms in Part III of the Cartagena Commitment and a review of the structure of the intergovernmental machinery; (ii) a policy review of UNCTAD technical cooperation programmes, on the basis of the report submitted by Dame Margaret Anstee. The aim of the work had been to integrate more effectively the various areas of UNCTAD's work and to prepare the ground for the adjustment of priorities among subprogrammes and activities in the context of the Medium-term Plan and the Programme Budget.

7. Highlighting the main points that were made in TD/B/40(2)/L.7, he said that structures and working methods established by UNCTAD VIII had largely fulfilled expectations. The exchange of national experience and the ad hoc working group mechanism had been particularly valuable. At the same time, the following areas had been identified as offering scope for improvement and change:

(a) A streamlining of the structure of the subsidiary bodies of the Board and of working bodies of the Board and of working methods seemed necessary. In particular, it was felt that there should be fewer

intergovernmental bodies and that these should have more focused mandates and be given more realistic and achievable objectives. There was also a need for fewer meetings as well as for more manageable agendas and less documentation.

(b) Care needed to be taken to avoid duplication, both within UNCTAD and between the work of UNCTAD's intergovernmental bodies and that of other organizations. At the same time, it was recognized that scope existed for productive duplication/complementarity.

(c) Another problem requiring attention concerned the difficulties faced by some interested developing countries, and in particular the LDCs, in participating in the work of UNCTAD's intergovernmental bodies.

(d) More attention needed to be given to the Cartagena Commitment's call for making the outcomes of intergovernmental deliberations more policy and action-oriented, with a view to agreeing on implementable commitments whenever possible.

8. On the Trade and Development Board, the Working Group had discussed the issue of the frequency, duration and content of the meetings of the Board (cf. TD/B/40(2)/L.7, para.8). In this regard, it was generally agreed that the agenda items chosen for consideration by the Board should be more sharply focused (ibid., paras. 9 - 11).

9. With regard to the executive sessions of the Board, its was felt generally that the executive session remained a valuable mechanism even though it had not fully lived up to expectations. It was generally agreed that modalities could be worked out to make optimal use of this mechanism (ibid., paras. 12 - 13).

10. On the Standing Committees, the Working Group felt that these Committees had not been able to carry out enough of their work programmes to allow for an in-depth review of their performance at this stage. In any case, the Cartagena Commitment called for such a review to be carried out immediately before UNCTAD IX. In the meantime, however, it was proposed that the agendas of the Standing Committees should be more focused and made to reflect clear priorities (cf. also ibid., paras. 15 -16).

11. It was to the Ad Hoc Working Groups that the Informal Working Group had undoubtedly devoted the most attention. It was generally agreed that the five existing Ad Hoc Working Groups had addressed, albeit in varying degrees, all elements in their respective terms of reference and that they should be wound up.

12. In connection with the establishment of ad hoc working groups, he recalled that the Trade and Development Board, by its decision 399 (XXXIX) of 9 October 1992, had established an Ad Hoc Working Group to Explore the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament. Efforts to establish the terms of reference for this Group had not been successful. Should this situation continue to prevail at the current Mid-term Review, an alternative would be, in the light of paragraph 99 of the Cartagena Commitment, to place the issue of structural adjustment for the transition to disarmament and the implications for world economic growth and development on the agenda of a session of the Board.

13. In general, member States believed that the number of ad hoc working groups should be as limited as possible to permit expert, in-depth treatment of topics. It was therefore recommended that the Board consider the creation of no more than three other such groups. The discussions in the Working Group had revealed a substantial amount of support for three new ad hoc working groups focusing respectively on topics encompassed by the following three broad themes: environment, trade and development; enterprise as an instrument of development; and trading opportunities in the new international trade context. (See proposals of the Officer-in-Charge of UNCTAD in TD/B/40(2)/L.7, annex I).

14. Support had also been expressed for the holding of a seminar on regional economic arrangements and their relationship with the multilateral trading system.

15. With regard to trade efficiency, he recalled that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency had recommended that the Board should, at the resumed session, establish a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency (UNISTE). The Board might also consider convening an executive session immediately after the UNISTE in order to decide on the intergovernmental follow-up to work in this field.

16. The Informal Working Group had also discussed the issue of the insertion of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in the UNCTAD intergovernmental machinery, the policy

review of technical cooperation, and financial and programme issues. These topics were elaborated upon in paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of TD/B/40(2)/L.7.

17. In conclusion, he said that the mid-term review was arguably the most important task of the Trade and Development Board in this inter-Conference period. It was, to begin with, an exercise in stock-taking, a look backward to assess how far the intergovernmental machinery had gone in fulfilling the goals and expectations embodied in the Cartagena Commitment, and what lessons - positive and negative - could be learned from the experience so far. But, more importantly, it was an exercise in creative institutional change and adaptation, a forward-looking effort at devising and putting in place the intergovernmental structures and work programmes that would allow UNCTAD to keep pace with the changing world and to advance further down the road envisaged in Cartagena. The task was not simple, and in the next three days the Board would no doubt have to face some complex choices and search hard for acceptable compromises. But the omens were good. Having had the honour of chairing the Informal Working Group, he had come to feel that the work of the Informal Group had itself been a model of the kind of intergovernmental interaction envisaged in Cartagena: a frank but constructive dialogue, a business-like effort at identifying issues and finding solutions, a collective exercise in consensus building based on a perception of fundamental common interests together with a recognition of important, but bridgeable, differences. A good start had thus been made on the mid-term review. Once the Board had decided on the intergovernmental machinery that would be set up until the next Conference, the matter would not of course rest there. The task of putting the new machinery in place and making it work would no doubt involve complex choices and a search for acceptable compromises. But here again, he believed that the omens were equally good.

18. Introducing the independent consultants' report entitled "Technical cooperation: implementing the Cartagena Commitment" (TD/B/40(2)/14), Dame Margaret Anstee expressed her thanks for the cooperation the consultants had received from government representatives and the staff of UNCTAD, UNDP and other international organizations. This had facilitated the completion of the report in the very short time and with the limited resources available.

19. The consultants had not had to begin their work with a tabula rasa, since UNCTAD VIII had set clear policy directives on the central role and main functions of UNCTAD's technical cooperation programme, to the effect that it was to be

strengthened, expanded and integrated into all relevant areas of UNCTAD's work. The aim was to achieve a synergy between the policy and research functions on the one hand and operational and technical activities on the other. The task of the consultants had therefore been, not to propose new policies, but to make suggestions on how the Cartagena policy directives could be put into practice.

20. A full evaluation of the results and impact of UNCTAD's technical cooperation had not been possible in view of the limitations of time and money, which had not permitted field visits. Nevertheless, an exhaustive review of past experience had been undertaken on the basis of views obtained from governments of donor and recipient countries, UNDP Resident Representatives, secretariat staff and other individuals. By and large, UNCTAD's technical cooperation had enjoyed favourable reviews from all sides. The report did contain some critical comments, but these were constructive in nature and intended as a basis for the consultants' proposals for future improvements.

21. The basic promises of the report included adherence to the provisions of the Cartagena Commitment on technical cooperation, the need for a coherent technical cooperation policy, a sensible and pragmatic approach to management questions and institutional aspects (both internal or external) involving no major internal reorganizations (leadership and attitudes were the most important ingredients) and the necessity of keeping costs down and avoiding additionality to the regular budget. In the matter of costs, the consultants were keenly aware of the limitations on resources and had therefore kept requirements as modest as possible. The accent in the report was on better use of existing resources and on finding new, innovative sources of funding.

22. While the main conclusions and recommendations were set forth in section VII, the pragmatic approach adopted meant that recommendations were scattered throughout the report. The latter were identified by bold type. She emphasized that most of the recommendations could be implemented at once: they did not involve a policy change requiring intergovernmental decision.

23. Summarizing the main thrust of the recommendations, she said that a coherent technical cooperation policy should be developed by the UNCTAD secretariat within the policy framework already given by member States. Selectivity was essential for reasons of finance and impact, and in this light the report suggested that the following principles be taken into account:

- comparative advantage;
- complementarity;
- strategic and catalytic interventions;
- differentiation;
- focus on the poor, and on the LDCs.

Substantially, there should be greater emphasis on providing general policy advice. In this connection, there was a proposal for an inter-disciplinary "fire-fighting" capacity, using existing resources. This should not, however, mean abandoning assistance in procedural and operational improvements, in which areas UNCTAD had made a highly significant contribution to developing countries in recent years.

24. With regard to the management and institutional aspects, the proposals for cost-effective, innovative methods and modalities were not exhaustive. Above all, there was a need to foster such qualities as imagination and a cooperative spirit within house, and to adopt an experimental, pilot approach, learning by evaluation and experience. One should not attempt to do everything at once but a start must be made. In training, for example, a nucleus should be developed at once to ensure a more structured approach to training, along the lines of TRAINFORTRADE and TRAINEX; the proposed Trade Development Institute could be a longer-term objective.

25. In the matter of internal organization, the report recommended a modest strengthening of the Technical Cooperation Policy and Coordination Unit to promote a greater cohesion without detracting from the benefits of decentralized management. There was also a proposal for a small internal Technical Cooperation Committee.

26. On the external front, UNDP was very important for policy dialogue and for the mobilization of resources, and she welcomed recent encouraging developments in this area. She was also glad to learn that conversations had already begun with the Executive-Director designate of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT on improved coordination mechanisms. As for the establishment of the WTO, the implications for UNCTAD were considerable and went beyond the confines of technical cooperation. However, as indicated in the report, the consultants felt that this development would require a greater rather that a lesser role for UNCTAD in the sphere of technical cooperation. In particular, UNCTAD's technical cooperation would have to be adjusted and enhanced to meet the new demands in the following: conceptual definition and analysis; technical consensus building; and assistance to countries in the task of adjusting their domestic and external policies to bring them into conformity with new multilateral trading rules. She reiterated the hope that governments, in further defining the role and functions of WTO would avoid duplication and seek rather to develop the obvious complementarities between the two organizations, notably in technical cooperation. Finally, at the intergovernmental level, it was imperative that there be closer scrutiny of technical cooperation activities and more frequent policy review.

27. On the question of the mobilization and use of resources she said that, given the underlying cost-limitation philosophy of the report, the emphasis was placed on voluntary contributions. These could be modest to begin with, but there was a

real need for more predictability and flexibility. It was in this light that the report suggested the creation of a General Trust Fund, which could start on a pragmatic, experimental basis, encompassing both earmarked and non-earmarked funds. Proposals for non-traditional sources of funding included arrangements for recuperation of costs, self-financing, and reduction of management and administrative costs among them a feasibility study for a self-financing consultancy firm to market UNCTAD services in certain fields. The report also stressed the importance of providing in-kind and intellectual forms of assistance.

28. This said, two facts remained incontrovertible if Governments meant to give force to the terms of the Cartagena Commitment. The first was that there would have to be greater financial synergy between the use of regular budget and extrabudgetary funds if optimum use was to be made of existing resources and if the desired conceptual synergy between policy analysis and technical cooperation was to be achieved. Secondly, in the long run more funds would have to be found, from whatever source, if UNCTAD's technical cooperation was to be expanded.

29. In conclusion, she stated that the consultants had aimed to present practical, down-to-earth proposals on which implementation could begin immediately, on an incremental basis. It was essential that the current momentum should not be lost and action must be started now. Of the recommendations set out in paragraphs 115-140 the secretariat could take action on all but paragraphs 130, 132 (subparagraph c) 136 and 138, which required prior decision by the Board. She therefore looked forward to seeing some, at least, of the recommendations put into effect at once in order to enhance the effectiveness of UNCTAD's technical cooperation and its relevance and benefits to all member States.

30. The President said it was clear from the report of the Officer-in-Charge and the contents of TD/B/40(2)/L.7 that considerable progress had been made and there was a widely emerging consensus on most issues which now needed to be finalized in the form of a decision by the Board, relating to the whole spectrum of the intergovernmental machinery of UNCTAD. He therefore urged delegations to move as quickly as possible away from general discussions and wide-ranging debates, and to focus their attention on agreed language that the Board could adopt in the form of recommendations and decisions in order to respond to paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment. He also drew attention to the assessments that had been submitted by the presiding officers of Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Working Groups in response to his request. These had been circulated in a note for delegations.

31. The President thanked Dame Margaret Anstee for her very helpful and lucid statement. On behalf of all the members of the Board, he expressed appreciation to her, and to her colleague Mr. Leelananda de Silva, for the excellent report they had prepared on UNCTAD's technical cooperation programme. Technical cooperation was the practical side of UNCTAD that developing countries experienced at first hand. The report set out clearly some of the results and benefits of UNCTAD's technical cooperation and made suggestions and recommendations to strengthen that cooperation. It thus formed an important part of the current mid-term review of work programmes. He also expressed appreciation to those countries and organizations, including UNDP, which were supporting the trade and development efforts of developing countries and countries in transition, through the technical services and expertise of UNCTAD. Their support for this work testified to its usefulness and effectiveness.

32. The consultants' report deserved the most careful consideration by the Board. As Dame Margaret had pointed out, some recommendations addressed issues which the secretariat itself could act upon, in the light of the outcome of the current review. Other recommendations were addressed to member States and might call for further reflection, before a decision could be taken on how best to proceed. He encourage delegations to advance their thinking on this matter as much as possible during the current session.

33. The representative of **Finland**, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization, stated that the Working Group had completed the tasks set for it in its terms of reference. The discussions, which had been open, constructive and pragmatic, had been of great value in themselves and had been enriched by the participation of expert panellists. Annex I of the Final Report of the Working Group (TD/B/40(2)/21) would serve as an important checklist of pitfalls to be avoided in formulating privatization programmes. He also drew attention to paragraph 17 of the main document which set forth the Working Group's recommendations for further work by UNCTAD or other organizations. Referring to the form which future work in the area of privatization might take, he recognized that there was a need to group topics together in view of the resource constraints. He cautioned, however, against the danger of an overconcentration of diverse elements. It was in this light that he urged the deletion of paragraph 2 of the possible issues for the proposed ad hoc working group on enterprise as an instrument of development (cf. TD/B/40(2)/L.7, annex I, p.10).

34. The representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) congratulated the consultants, Dame Margaret Anstee and Mr. Leelanda De Silva, for their thorough and well balanced review and evaluation of UNCTAD's work in technical cooperation. As UNDP had been a partner in many of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities, this study was of considerable interest and value to UNDP itself. He noted with satisfaction that most of the programmes with which UNDP had been associated had received strong endorsement by participating governments. But he noted also the consultant's call for a stronger contribution to human resources development, and a disaggregated approach to meeting the varying needs and demands of the developing countries.

35. UNDP was pleased to see that the report had taken a forward-looking approach. It analysed the changing external environment in which all technical cooperation programmes would in future operate - change brought about by trade, investment, technology, communications and economic reform. It was a world in which the old East-West divide had broken down, and where the North-South divide was shifting. Instead, one could see a new division of the world where the fault lines would lie as much within nations as between them. But it should not be forgotten that more than 1 billion people were excluded from the economic mainstream, trapped in poverty. For them the world had not changed at all.

36. Faced with change and the need to bring about change, UNDP had also engaged in a process of reflection and redefinition. The Administrator had launched a policy dialogue with members of the UNDP Executive Board, the agencies of the United nations system and the staff itself on the future directions and goals of UNDP. This was an on-going process, and the next step would be taken in 10 day's time at the annual session of the UNDP Executive Board.

37. Already, however, certain of the main elements of this process were becoming clear. In the first place, there appeared to be an emerging consensus that UNDP must focus its energies and concentrate its resources on a limited number of critical programme areas. In a period of stagnant or declining resources, when development aid was increasingly questioned as to its effectiveness and impact, it was necessary to reassess UNDP's role in technical cooperation and within the United Nations system. While UNDP's universality was not in question, the greater part of its resources would be channelled towards the poorer countries. Furthermore, the main theme for UNDP in the future would probably centre on the concept of sustainable human development. By this was meant support for policies

that put people at the centre of development. The UNDP Administrator had summed up this concept in a graphic phrase in calling for a pattern and practice of development that was "pro-poor, pro-jobs, pro-women and pro-nature".

38. These were cross-cutting themes that went beyond the traditional, sectoral structures which had been the organizing principle of UNDP's technical cooperation in the past. To respond to them, UNDP would have to find new ways of working both with its country partners and with the United Nations system. Encouraged by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/199, a new paradigm of United Nations technical cooperation was emerging:

- There was a shift away from large numbers of small projects towards a smaller number of focused programmes;

- United Nations assistance was being re-positioned to deal more with policy work and less with project execution;

- National partners were taking on more project implementation themselves.

Another important innovation in resolution 47/199 was the provision for United Nations country strategy notes. It was the responsibility of governments to set national priorities and to ensure coordination among its development partners. Nevertheless, the General Assembly had encouraged the United Nations system to seek greater coherence and coordination in its operational activities in the context of the country strategy note, if the host government so wished. This was where the policy dimension of UNCTAD's work could be brought into play at the country level. UNDP would encourage the Resident Coordinators in those countries which had opted to prepare country strategy notes to use UNCTAD's substantive knowledge and analytical skills in this process.

39. At the global level, UNDP was renewing its dialogue with is partners in the United Nations system around the themes that he had mentioned. For that purpose, joint working groups had been established with various United Nations agencies and UNDP was exploring with UNCTAD the possibility of creating an UNCTAD/UNDP group. The Administrator attached great importance to these initiatives and he would propose to the Executive Board, in June, a new set of measures designed to strengthen the technical support facility and to provide financial support to

UNDP's substantive partnership with the agencies. His proposal would include the establishment of a new technical support facility for the smaller agencies.

40. He felt that UNCTAD and UNDP could cooperate to help make a success of this new paradigm of technical cooperation. UNCTAD had the analytical skills and policy capacity that complemented UNDP's experience in operations management and country-based programming. These comparative advantages could be brought together in support of sustainable human development. Poverty, trade, environment and economic management were a nexus of issues that were of fundamental interest to the member countries of both UNCTAD and UNDP. Sustainable human development was not an exclusive mandate of UNDP. It was a concept that could give a sense of cohesion and meaning to the overall United Nations development mission. As such, it was larger than the sum of UNDP's resources. UNDP looked forward, therefore, to continuing its dialogue with UNCTAD on future directions for joint ventures in technical cooperation. The report of consultants and this policy review would be an important ingredient in that process.

41. The representative of the **International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT** expressed ITC's appreciation to the two consultants for a most interesting and constructive report, which would greatly facilitate discussion at a critical time for considering priorities for technical cooperation in trade policy issues by UNCTAD. ITC had had the benefit of a detailed meeting with both Dame Margaret Anstee and Mr. de Silva, and was pleased to see that its views had been taken into account in their report.

42. The last few years had seen dramatic changes in the world economy, with major increases in merchandise trade, commercial services and foreign direct investment: when taken together with the economic reform programmes in many countries and notably in economies in transition, it was clear that the foreign trade sector had become central to the development process in every country. Similarly, the successful completion of the Uruguay Round had created an international trade environment which offered many opportunities but also challenges to developing countries.

43. ITC's comments on the report referred both to the conclusions by the consultants and, in a general way, to their recommendations. Paragraph 123 referred to collaboration between UNCTAD and ITC in technical cooperation programmes and projects, and he was pleased to confirm that, apart from the

extensive and continuing informal day-to-day dialogue between staff members of the two organizations, there were a number of technical cooperation projects carried out jointly at country and regional level where the mandates, experience and comparative advantages of both organizations were judged to be complementary. Similarly, ITC had made substantial contributions to UNCTAD's Ad Hoc Working Groups and to specific programmes, such as trade efficiency, TRAINFORTRADE and ASYCUDA. ITC would be glad to increase the amount of such joint project development and implementation. However, with the move of UNDP projects towards national execution and the UNDP'programme approach, it was essentially the governments which would decide which agencies would be invited to implement programmes and projects at regional and country level.

44. Referring to the proposals made by the consultants in paragraph 97 that, once a new Executive Director of the ITC was appointed, it would be essential to establish a better mechanism for dialogue on policy and also a clearer division of labour between UNCTAD and ITC, he stated that the newly appointed Executive Director wished to inform the Board that he would give high priority to the review of the recommendations made by the consultants, bearing in mind the respective mandates of ITC and UNCTAD. In this connection, he recalled that, at the last session of the Joint Advisory Group, a proposal had been made for undertaking a major review of ITC's mandate, financial and personnel situation, general structure and its relation with the parent bodies. After a lengthy discussion it had been agreed that the JAG Bureau would initiate informal consultations at an appropriate time on the terms of reference and timing of this review. These consultations would take place immediately after the assumption of functions of the new Executive Director in mid-June 1994. The review itself would provide a good opportunity for discussing some of the recommendations made by the consultants in their report, including the appropriate division of labour between the ITC and its parent organizations.

Chapter II

PROCEDURAL, INSTITUTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELATED MATTERS

A. Opening of the session

1. The resumed second part of the fortieth session of the Trade and Development Board was opened by Mr. Al Sherif Fawaz Al Sharaf (Jordan), President of the Board at its fortieth session. (For the opening remarks made by the President, see introduction).

B. Bureau of the Board

2. There being no change in the elected officers for the fortieth session, the Bureau of the Board at the resumed second part of its fortieth session was as follows:

President:	Mr. Al Sherif Fawaz Al Sharaf (Jordan)
Vice-Presidents:	Mr. Yuri Afanassiev (Russian Federation) Mr. Satish Chandra (India) Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia) Mr. Ioannis Kinnas (Greece) Mr. Shohei Naito (Japan) Mr. Richard A. Pierce (Jamaica) Mr. A. Pinoargote-Cevallos (Ecuador) Mr. Clarke Rodgers Jr. (United States) Mr. Ali Ahmed Sahloul (Sudan) Mr. Zdenek Venera (Czech Republic)
Rapporteur:	Mr. Marcel C.P. Van der Kolk (Netherlands)

C. Agenda and organization of the work of the session

3. The resumed second part of the fortieth session of the Board was convened to deal mainly with item 7 of the agenda of its second part, which read as follows:

7. Review and evaluation of work programmes (mid-term).

4. At its 842nd (opening) plenary meeting, on 25 May 1994, the Board endorsed the schedule of meetings for its resumed session circulated by the secretariat. In accordance with that schedule the Board held two plenary meetings - the opening and closing meetings - and a number of informal meetings.

D. Provisional agendas for the first part of the forty-first session and the pre-sessional executive session of the Board (september 1994)

[To be completed]

E. Review of the calendar of meetings

[To be completed]

F. Other business

Establishment of a Preparatory Committee for the United Nations international Symposium on Trade Efficiency

[To be completed]

G. Adoption of the report of the Board

[To be completed]